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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II — Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2012:—

BILL NO. 52 OF 2012

A Bill to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title
and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

63 of 1986.

2. In the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title,—

Amendment
of long title.

(i) after the words "establishment of a Bureau", the words "to be a national standards body" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the word "goods", the words "goods, articles, processes and services" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(i) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(fa) "Hallmark" means the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark specified by the Bureau to represent a particular Indian Standard in relation to precious metal article;';

(ii) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ia) "jeweller" means a person selling precious metal articles;';

(iii) after clause (m), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ma) "precious metal" means gold, silver, platinum and palladium;

'(mb) "precious metal article" means any article made entirely or in part from precious metals or their alloys;';

(iv) after clause (p), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

'(pa) "registration" means the registration granted by the Bureau for self declaration under sub-section (1A) of section 15;

'(pb) "registered user" means a person who has been granted registration or self declaration of conformity by the Bureau under sub-section (1A) of section 15;

'(pc) "self declaration of conformity" means a declaration by a manufacturer of his product in conformity with the Indian Standard;';

(v) in clause (t), for the words "includes any", the words "includes Hallmark or the mark of an international body or institution or any" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that a member of the Executive Committee as may be prescribed, may, authorise any person to represent him in the Committee."

Amendment
of section 10.

5. In section 10 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(da) grant, renew, suspend or cancel, registration or self declaration of conformity;";

(ii) in clause (e), for the word "licence", the words "licence or registration or self declaration of conformity" shall be substituted;

(iii) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ja) recognise with the prior approval of the Central Government the mark of any international body or institution in relation to any article or process at par with the Standard Mark for such article or process;";

(iv) in clause (l), for the words "inspection, testing", the words "inspection, collection of samples, testing" shall be substituted;

(v) after clause (n), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(na) carry out survey of any article or process relating to Indian Standard;";

Amendment of
section 11.

6. In section 11 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(3) No person, other than a registered user in possession of a valid registration or self declaration of conformity, shall, on and after the commencement of the Bureau

of Indian Standards (Amendment) Act, 2012 display on and after such commencement in relation to any article or process, the words "Self declaration — conforming to IS....." on an article or packaging, as the case may be, or make a public claim, through advertisements, sales promotion leaflets, price lists or the like, that his article conforms to the Indian Standard or make such a declaration on the article.'

7. For section 14 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution
of new
section for
section 14.

'14. If the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the public interest, it may, by order published in the Official Gazette,—

Compulsory
use of
Standard
Mark for
articles and
processes of
any industry.

(a) notify any article or process of any industry which shall conform to the Indian Standard; and

(b) direct the use of the Standard Mark under a licence as compulsory on such article or process:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to an article or process meant only for export.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section and section 14B, the expression "article" includes an article imported into India which is of the same nature or description as an article manufactured in India.'

8. After section 14 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new sections
14A, 14B and
14C.

'14A. Where the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, it may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make it compulsory for such jewellers selling such precious metal article in such geographical areas and having such minimum turnover, as may be specified by regulations, to use Hallmark under a licence and that such article shall conform to the Indian Standard.

Compulsory
use of
Hallmark for
precious
metal
article.

14B. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 14, where the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, it may, by order, published in the Official Gazette,—

Compulsory
registration
for self
declaration.

(a) notify any article or process which shall conform to the Indian Standard; and

(b) direct registration or grant self declaration of conformity with the Bureau as compulsory for the purpose of self declaration on such article or process as under:

"Self declaration—Conforms to IS....."

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), a person may, in respect of any article or process notified under sub-section (1), exercise an option for making registration or grant of self declaration of conformity with, or taking licence from, the Bureau.

(3) When an article or process notified for registration or in respect of which self declaration of conformity has been granted under sub-section (1), is subsequently notified under section 14, then, in addition to such registration or self declaration of conformity, a licence shall be compulsorily taken from the Bureau for such article or process in place of such registration or self declaration of conformity.

Enforcement
of orders.

14C. The Central Government may, by order, authorise any authority to be enforcement authority for enforcement of any order issued by it under section 14, or section 14A or section 14B, in such manner as may be specified in the order.’

Substitution
of Chapter
heading.

9. In Chapter V of the principal Act, for the Chapter heading "LICENCE" the following Chapter heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"LICENCE AND REGISTRATION OR SELF DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY".

Amendment
of section 15.

10. In section 15 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) The Bureau may, for the purpose of self declaration under sub-section (1) of section 14B, by order, grant, renew, suspend or cancel registration or grant self declaration of conformity in such manner as may be determined by regulations.";

(b) in sub-section (2), after the words, brackets and figure "under sub-section (1)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or as the case may be, registration or allow self declaration of conformity or renewal thereof under sub-section (1A)" shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 26.

11. In section 26 of the principal Act, in sub-sections (1) and (2), for the words and figures "section 11 or section 12", the words, figures and letters "section 11 or section 12 or section 14 or section 14A or section 14B or section 15" shall respectively be substituted.

Amendment
of section 33.

12. In section 33 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 11 or section 12 or section 14 or section 14A or section 15 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which shall not be less than two lakh rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.

(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence punishable under this Act, not being an offence punishable with imprisonment only, or with imprisonment and also with fine, may, either before or after the institution of any prosecution, be compounded by an officer of the Bureau, not below the rank of Scientist G or Additional Director General of the Bureau appointed by the Director General in the Bureau in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the sum so specified shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum amount of the fine which may be imposed under sub-section (1) for the offence so compounded:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to an offence committed by a person for the second time or thereafter on which a similar offence committed by him has been compounded.

(1B) Every officer referred to in sub-section (1A) shall exercise the powers to compound an offence, subject to the direction, control and supervision of the Bureau.

(1C) Every application for the compounding of an offence shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed.

(1D) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence, against the offender in relation to whom the offence is so compounded.

(1E) Where the composition of any offence is made after the institution of any prosecution, such composition shall be brought by the officer referred to in

sub-section (1A) in writing, to the notice of the Court in which the prosecution is pending and on such notice of the composition of the offence being given, the person against whom the offence is so compounded shall be discharged.

(1F) Any person who fails to comply with an order made by the officer referred to in sub-section (1A) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine not exceeding ten lakh rupees, or with both.”.

13. In section 34 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the words “recognised in this behalf by the Central or State Government” shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 34.

14. In section 37 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment
of section 37.

(i) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) the number of members of the Bureau who will be members of the Executive Committee and the power of a member to authorise a person to represent him under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4;”;

(ii) after clause (n), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(na) the manner of compounding of offence under sub-section (1A) of section 33;

“(nb) the application for compounding of an offence under sub-section (1C) of section 33;”.

15. In section 38 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

Amendment
of section 38.

(a) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ca) the jewellers, precious metal article, geographical areas and minimum turnover for jewellers under section 14A;”;

(b) for clauses (d) and (e), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) the manner of grant, renewal, suspension or cancellation of licence under sub-section (1) and the manner of granting registration, or allowing self declaration of conformity, its renewal, suspension or cancellation under sub-section (1A) of section 15;

“(e) the conditions subject to which a licence may be granted or renewed or registration or allowing self declaration of conformity may be granted or renewed and the fees payable therefor under sub-section (2) of section 15.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 (BIS Act, 1986) provides for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Section 10 of the said Act provides that the functions of the Bureau of Indian Standards, *inter alia*, are to establish, publish and promote Indian Standards, to grant, renew, suspend or cancel licence for the use of the Standards Mark and to specify a Standard Mark to be called the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark. The Bureau of Indian Standards have, so far, formulated over 18,500 standards for about 9,500 article or process of industry.

2. Under the aforesaid Act, it is not compulsory to obtain licence from the Bureau by the producer or dispenser of a product or service for the use of the Standard Mark even after a standard for a product or service has been established and published by the Bureau, unless the Central Government, under section 14 of the Act, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, directs that the use of Standard Mark under a licence is compulsory. However, any person may apply to the Bureau of Indian Standards for licence if a standard has been established and published by the Bureau of Indian Standards only when an article or process is of any scheduled industry specified in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

3. In view of the provisions of section 14 of the BIS Act, 1986, no one can declare that his article or process conforms to the Indian Standard unless he obtains a licence from the Bureau and the article or process is of the scheduled industry.

4. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the aforesaid Act, *inter alia*,—

(a) to amend the long title of the said Act to name the Bureau of Indian Standards to be a national standards body and to include the articles, processes and services in addition to goods for the purpose of marking and quality certification;

(b) to amend section 11 of BIS Act, 1986 so as to allow any person who is a registered user of a self declaration of conformity to display or make self declaration on an article or process that his article conforms to the Indian Standards or make a public claim through advertisements, sales, promotion leaflets, price lists or like that his article conforms to the Indian Standards;

(c) to amend section 14 of BIS Act, 1986 so as to empower the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, to notify that any article or process of any industry (other than an article or process meant for export) shall conform to the Indian Standard and direct that the use of the Standard Mark under a licence shall be compulsory;

(d) to insert a new section 14A in BIS Act, 1986 so as to empower the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, to make it compulsory for the jewellers selling the precious metal articles in such geographical area and having such minimum turnover as may be specified by regulation to use Hallmark under a licence and that such article conforms to the Indian Standards;

(e) to insert a new section 14B in BIS Act, 1986 so as to,—

(i) empower the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, to notify that any article or process shall conform to the Indian Standard and to direct registration or grant self declaration of conformity with the Bureau as compulsory;

(ii) provide an option to any person in respect of any article or process notified by the Central Government for making registration or grant of self declaration of conformity with, or taking licence, from the Bureau;

(iii) provide that when an article or process notified for registration or in respect of which self declaration of conformity has been granted is subsequently notified, which shall conform to the Indian Standard, then, in addition to such registration or self declaration of conformity, it shall be compulsory to obtain a licence for such article or process in place of such registration or self declaration of conformity;

(f) to insert a new section 14C in BIS Act, 1986 so as to empower the Central Government to authorise any authority to be enforcement authority for enforcement of orders issued under section 14 or section 14A or section 14B of that Act;

(g) to amend section 15 of BIS Act, 1986 so as to empower the Bureau to grant, renew, suspend or cancel registration or grant self declaration of conformity;

(h) to amend section 33 of the BIS Act, 1986 so as to,—

(i) provide for enhancement of quantum of fine from rupees fifty thousand to rupees two lakhs for contravention of section 11 or section 12 or section 14 or section 14A or section 14B or section 15 of the BIS Act, 1986;

(ii) provide for compounding of the offences punishable with fine except when a person has committed offence of similar nature for the second time or thereafter on which a similar offence committed by him has been compounded.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;
The 13th April, 2012.

K.V. THOMAS.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to amend section 4 of the Act to empower the Central Government to make rules to empower a member to authorise any person to represent him in the Executive Committee of the Bureau.

2. Clause 8 of the Bill seeks to insert three new sections 14A, 14B and 14C. New section 14A seeks to empower the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, make it compulsory for the jewellers selling the precious metal articles in such geographical area and having such minimum turnover, as may be specified by regulations to use Hallmark under a licence and that article conforms to the Indian Standards, new section 14B seeks to empower the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, by order published in the Official Gazette, to notify any article or process which shall conform to the Indian Standard and direct registration or grant self declaration of conformity with the Bureau as compulsory while new section 14C seeks to empower the Central Government by order to authorise any authority to be enforcement authority for enforcement of any order issued by it under the new section 14 or section 14A or section 14B in such manner as may be specified in the order.

3. Clause 10 of the Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) in section 15 and to amend sub-section (2) thereof to empower the Bureau to make order to grant, renew, suspend or cancel registration or grant self declaration of conformity in accordance with the regulations and subject to the condition and on payment of fees for grant or renewal of self declaration of conformity in accordance with the regulations in this behalf, respectively.

4. Clause 12 of the Bill proposes to amend section 33 of the Act to empower the Central Government to make rules to provide for the manner of compounding of offences and making application therefor.

5. The matters in respect of which the rules and regulations may be made, or orders to be issued are matters of detail or procedure. The delegation of the legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

BILL NO. 57 OF 2012

A Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2012.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the 15th day of May, 2012.

2. In section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, in sub-section (2), for the words “two years”, the words “three years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3A of Act 102 of 1956.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 was enacted for the purpose of reconstituting the Medical Council of India and to provide for the maintenance of the Indian Medical Register and for matters connected therewith. The Act was amended, *inter alia*, by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 superseding the Medical Council of India for one year with effect from 15th May, 2010 and providing for the constitution of a Board of Governors of not more than seven persons to exercise the powers and to perform the functions of the Council under the said Act. Subsequently the said Act was again amended in 2011 through the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2011 and the term of Board of Governors extended for another period of one year, *i.e.*, up to 14th May, 2012. As per the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 3A, as inserted by the amending Act of 2011, the Council had to be reconstituted within a period of two years from the date of its supersession, that is latest by 14th May, 2012.

2. Meanwhile, the Central Government initiated a proposal to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health as an overarching regulatory body which would subsume certain Councils like the Medical Council of India and the Dental Council of India in it. Accordingly, the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha and is currently being examined by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

3. As the entire process for enacting the proposed legislation to set up a National Commission for Human Resources for Health will take some more time and the term of the Board of Governors constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as amended by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2011, is coming to an end on 14th May 2012, immediate action is required to be taken before the said date. In view of the above circumstances, it is considered necessary and expedient to increase the period of reconstitution of the Council from two years to three years, thereby automatically increasing the term of office of the Board of Governors by one more year. Therefore, the Medical Council of India could be reconstituted or any overarching regulatory body could be established within the aforesaid extended period.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

NEW DELHI;
The 1st May, 2012.

GHULAM NABIAZAD.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, so as to increase the period allowed for reconstitution of the Medical Council of India from two years to three years from 15th May, 2010. The proposed amendment would automatically increase the term of office of the Board of Governors up to 14th May, 2013. The Chairperson and other members, other than the *ex officio* members of the Board of Governors constituted under sub-section (4) of the said section shall be entitled to such sitting fee and travelling and other allowances as may be determined by the Central Government. It is expected that such expenditure on sitting fee and travelling and other allowances would be minimal and would be met from the funds of the Medical Council of India. Further, such expenditure will depend on the number of meetings of the Board of Governors during the current financial year, *i.e.* 2012-2013 and hence it is difficult to estimate the recurring or non-recurring expenditure on this account at this stage.

BILL NO. 56 OF 2012

A Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-2013.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2012.

Issue of Rs.
547799645,00,000
out of the
Consolidated
Fund of India
for the year
2012-2013.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2012] to the sum of fifty-four lakh seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six crore and forty-five lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 2012-2013 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

17 of 2012.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of
references to
Ministries and
Departments in
the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 24th October, 2011 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE
(See sections 2, 3 and 4)

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation Revenue	20466,77,00,000	..	20466,77,00,000
	Capital	63,45,00,000	..	63,45,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education Revenue	5392,00,00,000	..	5392,00,00,000
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Revenue	2338,57,00,000	..	2338,57,00,000
	Capital	22,80,00,000	..	22,80,00,000
4	Atomic Energy Revenue	5564,03,00,000	1,00,00,000	5565,03,00,000
	Capital	3822,30,00,000	1,00,00,000	3823,30,00,000
5	Nuclear Power Schemes Revenue	3954,20,00,000	..	3954,20,00,000
	Capital	567,07,00,000	..	567,07,00,000
6	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals . . . Revenue	1761,50,00,000	..	1761,50,00,000
	Capital	41,12,00,000	..	41,12,00,000
7	Department of Fertilisers Revenue	65629,96,00,000	..	65629,96,00,000
	Capital	244,04,00,000	..	244,04,00,000
8	Department of Pharmaceuticals Revenue	211,04,00,000	..	211,04,00,000
	Capital	20,05,00,000	..	20,05,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation Revenue	1083,02,00,000	..	1083,02,00,000
	Capital	4155,82,00,000	..	4155,82,00,000
10	Ministry of Coal Revenue	498,35,00,000	..	498,35,00,000
	Capital	30,00,00,000	..	30,00,00,000
11	Department of Commerce Revenue	4054,82,00,000	1,00,00,000	4055,82,00,000
	Capital	971,68,00,000	..	971,68,00,000
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion . . Revenue	1494,15,00,000	..	1494,15,00,000
	Capital	73,10,00,000	..	73,10,00,000
13	Department of Posts Revenue	14379,61,00,000	10,00,000	14379,71,00,000
	Capital	615,77,00,000	..	615,77,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications Revenue	11587,38,00,000	..	11587,38,00,000
	Capital	1506,66,00,000	..	1506,66,00,000
15	Department of Information Technology Revenue	2877,53,00,000	..	2877,53,00,000
	Capital	173,47,00,000	..	173,47,00,000
16	Department of Consumer Affairs Revenue	604,39,00,000	..	604,39,00,000
	Capital	19,70,00,000	..	19,70,00,000
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution Revenue	76308,45,00,000	1,40,00,000	76309,85,00,000
	Capital	10651,81,00,000	..	10651,81,00,000
18	Ministry of Corporate Affairs Revenue	213,50,00,000	..	213,50,00,000
	Capital	32,00,00,000	..	32,00,00,000
19	Ministry of Culture Revenue	1409,00,00,000	..	1409,00,00,000
	Capital	38,00,00,000	..	38,00,00,000
20	Ministry of Defence Revenue	14723,43,00,000	26,00,000	14723,69,00,000
	Capital	1874,55,00,000	..	1874,55,00,000
21	Defence Pensions Revenue	38999,74,00,000	26,00,000	39000,00,00,000
22	Defence Services — Army Revenue	79980,55,00,000	45,27,00,000	80025,82,00,000
23	Defence Services — Navy Revenue	12741,82,00,000	6,20,00,000	12748,02,00,000
24	Defence Services — Air Force Revenue	18322,87,00,000	2,32,00,000	18325,19,00,000
25	Defence Ordnance Factories Revenue	1796,48,00,000	5,20,00,000	1801,68,00,000
26	Defence Services — Research and Development . . Revenue	6034,95,00,000	61,00,000	6035,56,00,000
27	Capital Outlay on Defence Services Capital	79526,98,00,000	51,65,00,000	79578,63,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Revenue 1750,33,00,000	..	1750,33,00,000
		Capital 349,00,00,000	..	349,00,00,000
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	Revenue 1464,45,00,000	10,00,000	1464,55,00,000
		Capital 207,84,00,000	..	207,84,00,000
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Revenue 3012,28,00,000	..	3012,28,00,000
		Capital 70,13,00,000	..	70,13,00,000
31	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue 7623,94,00,000	3,00,000	7623,97,00,000
		Capital 2038,00,00,000	..	2038,00,00,000
32	Department of Economic Affairs	Revenue 9081,35,00,000	..	9081,35,00,000
		Capital 58961,08,00,000	..	58961,08,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	Revenue 8535,23,00,000	..	8535,23,00,000
		Capital 15902,01,00,000	..	15902,01,00,000
	CHARGED. — Interest Payments	Revenue ..	324769,43,00,000	324769,43,00,000
35	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	Revenue 105573,00,00,000	58357,46,00,000	163930,46,00,000
		Capital ..	12000,00,00,000	12000,00,00,000
36	Loans to Government Servants, etc. CHARGED. — Repayment of Debt	Capital 250,00,00,000	..	250,00,00,000
		Capital ..	3786074,35,00,000	3786074,35,00,000
38	Department of Expenditure	Revenue 135,25,00,000	..	135,25,00,000
39	Pensions	Revenue 19710,00,00,000	90,00,00,000	19800,00,00,000
40	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	Revenue 2479,66,00,000	78,83,00,000	2558,49,00,000
		Capital 10,00,00,000	..	10,00,00,000
41	Department of Revenue	Revenue 1167,03,00,000	2,00,000	1167,05,00,000
		Capital 11,54,00,000	..	11,54,00,000
42	Direct Taxes	Revenue 3071,18,00,000	..	3071,18,00,000
		Capital 809,28,00,000	..	809,28,00,000
43	Indirect Taxes	Revenue 3481,38,00,000	50,00,000	3481,88,00,000
		Capital 119,20,00,000	..	119,20,00,000
44	Department of Disinvestment	Revenue 63,24,00,000	..	63,24,00,000
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Revenue 670,54,00,000	..	670,54,00,000
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Revenue 30681,98,00,000	..	30681,98,00,000
		Capital 2298,31,00,000	..	2298,31,00,000
47	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) ...	Revenue 1161,20,00,000	..	1161,20,00,000
		Capital 16,80,00,000	..	16,80,00,000
48	Department of Health Research	Revenue 908,00,00,000	..	908,00,00,000
49	Department of AIDS Control	Revenue 1692,00,00,000	..	1692,00,00,000
		Capital 8,00,00,000	..	8,00,00,000
50	Department of Heavy Industry	Revenue 553,16,00,000	..	553,16,00,000
		Capital 456,51,00,000	..	456,51,00,000
51	Department of Public Enterprises	Revenue 21,93,00,000	..	21,93,00,000
52	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue 2925,36,00,000	..	2925,36,00,000
		Capital 49,34,00,000	..	49,34,00,000
53	Cabinet	Revenue 602,69,00,000	10,00,000	602,79,00,000
		Capital 139,08,00,000	..	139,08,00,000
54	Police	Revenue 37515,15,00,000	5,67,00,000	37520,82,00,000
		Capital 9333,56,00,000	7,87,00,000	9341,43,00,000
55	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue 1725,53,00,000	3,00,000	1725,56,00,000
		Capital 147,72,00,000	..	147,72,00,000
56	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue 2154,89,00,000	..	2154,89,00,000
		Capital 72,00,00,000	..	72,00,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Revenue	1163,00,00,000	..	1163,00,00,000
58	Department of School Education and Literacy Revenue	70559,75,00,000	..	70559,75,00,000
59	Department of Higher Education Revenue	25275,00,00,000	..	25275,00,00,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Revenue	2193,36,00,000	3,00,000	2193,39,00,000
	Capital Capital	544,00,00,000	..	544,00,00,000
61	Ministry of Labour and Employment Revenue	4634,42,00,000	2,00,000	4634,44,00,000
	Capital Capital	8,19,00,000	..	8,19,00,000
62	Election Commission Revenue	72,17,00,000	..	72,17,00,000
63	Law and Justice Revenue	1515,60,00,000	..	1515,60,00,000
	Capital Capital	20,02,00,000	..	20,02,00,000
	CHARGED. — <i>Supreme Court of India</i> Revenue	..	111,75,00,000	111,75,00,000
65	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Revenue	3071,86,00,000	..	3071,86,00,000
	Capital Capital	83,80,00,000	..	83,80,00,000
66	Ministry of Mines Revenue	628,76,00,000	10,00,000	628,86,00,000
	Capital Capital	69,58,00,000	..	69,58,00,000
67	Ministry of Minority Affairs Revenue	3054,70,00,000	..	3054,70,00,000
	Capital Capital	100,00,00,000	..	100,00,00,000
68	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Revenue	1346,22,00,000	..	1346,22,00,000
	Capital Capital	92,00,00,000	..	92,00,00,000
69	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs Revenue	94,77,00,000	..	94,77,00,000
	Capital Capital	20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
70	Ministry of Panchayati Raj Revenue	5350,74,00,000	..	5350,74,00,000
71	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Revenue	11,72,00,000	..	11,72,00,000
72	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Revenue	758,15,00,000	18,85,00,000	777,00,00,000
	Capital Capital	112,67,00,000	5,00,00,000	117,67,00,000
73	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Revenue	43758,85,00,000	..	43758,85,00,000
	Capital Capital	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
74	Ministry of Planning Revenue	1661,23,00,000	..	1661,23,00,000
	Capital Capital	515,80,00,000	..	515,80,00,000
75	Ministry of Power Revenue	10859,19,00,000	..	10859,19,00,000
	Capital Capital	4432,41,00,000	..	4432,41,00,000
	CHARGED. — <i>Staff, Household and Allowances of the President</i> Revenue	..	30,24,00,000	30,24,00,000
77	Lok Sabha Revenue	434,13,00,000	87,00,000	435,00,00,000
78	Rajya Sabha Revenue	283,13,00,000	92,00,000	284,05,00,000
	CHARGED. — <i>Union Public Service Commission</i> Revenue	..	150,57,00,000	150,57,00,000
80	Secretariat of the Vice-President Revenue	3,12,00,000	..	3,12,00,000
81	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Revenue	22495,36,00,000	..	22495,36,00,000
	Capital Capital	24643,49,00,000	7,50,00,000	24650,99,00,000
82	Department of Rural Development Revenue	129923,02,00,000	..	129923,02,00,000
83	Department of Land Resources Revenue	3208,20,00,000	..	3208,20,00,000
84	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation Revenue	14005,24,00,000	..	14005,24,00,000
85	Department of Science and Technology Revenue	2842,87,00,000	2,00,000	2842,89,00,000
	Capital Capital	39,97,00,000	..	39,97,00,000
86	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Revenue	3475,10,00,000	..	3475,10,00,000
	Capital Capital	8,90,00,000	..	8,90,00,000
87	Department of Biotechnology Revenue	1500,39,00,000	..	1500,39,00,000
88	Ministry of Shipping Revenue	1403,41,00,000	..	1403,41,00,000
	Capital Capital	573,08,00,000	..	573,08,00,000
89	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Revenue	5708,30,00,000	..	5708,30,00,000
	Capital Capital	300,00,00,000	..	300,00,00,000

1 No. of Vote	2 Services and purposes	3 Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90	Department of Space Revenue	3575,93,00,000	50,00,000	3576,43,00,000
	Capital	3138,21,00,000	40,00,000	3138,61,00,000
91	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Revenue	4926,34,00,000	..	4926,34,00,000
	Capital	17,20,00,000	..	17,20,00,000
92	Ministry of Steel Revenue	121,89,00,000	..	121,89,00,000
93	Ministry of Textiles Revenue	7775,63,00,000	..	7775,63,00,000
	Capital	60,78,00,000	..	60,78,00,000
94	Ministry of Tourism Revenue	1279,98,00,000	..	1279,98,00,000
	Capital	3,00,00,000	..	3,00,00,000
95	Ministry of Tribal Affairs Revenue	410,20,00,000	3627,80,00,000	4038,00,00,000
	Capital	70,00,00,000	..	70,00,00,000
96	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Revenue	2352,91,00,000	1,00,000	2352,92,00,000
	Capital	739,25,00,000	..	739,25,00,000
97	Chandigarh Revenue	2486,57,00,000	18,85,00,000	2505,42,00,000
	Capital	410,34,00,000	25,00,000	410,59,00,000
98	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Revenue	2135,84,00,000	..	2135,84,00,000
	Capital	252,16,00,000	..	252,16,00,000
99	Daman and Diu Revenue	1053,61,00,000	..	1053,61,00,000
	Capital	350,44,00,000	..	350,44,00,000
100	Lakshadweep Revenue	642,56,00,000	..	642,56,00,000
	Capital	261,11,00,000	..	261,11,00,000
101	Department of Urban Development Revenue	1321,72,00,000	38,48,00,000	1360,20,00,000
	Capital	6346,82,00,000	22,40,00,000	6369,22,00,000
102	Public Works Revenue	1371,55,00,000	1,00,00,000	1372,55,00,000
	Capital	541,87,00,000	1,00,00,000	542,87,00,000
103	Stationery and Printing Revenue	264,32,00,000	..	264,32,00,000
	Capital	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
104	Ministry of Water Resources Revenue	1937,30,00,000	..	1937,30,00,000
	Capital	126,30,00,000	4,00,00,000	130,30,00,000
105	Ministry of Women and Child Development Revenue	18584,00,00,000	..	18584,00,00,000
106	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Revenue	1150,70,00,000	..	1150,70,00,000
	Capital	1,30,00,000	..	1,30,00,000
	TOTAL	1292455,23,00,000	4185541,22,00,000	5477996,45,00,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the financial year 2012-2013.

PRANAB MUKHERJEE.

**PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

[Copy of letter No. 2(26)-B(D)/2012, dated 24 April, 2012 from
Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012 to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution the introduction of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012 in Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

T.K. VISWANATHAN,
Secretary-General.